

Back to today, in a moment we have a bulletin of world news, followed by news about Britain. And then at 03.15, the World Today will consider Canada's constitutional reform. In the folk tune of Southern Flavor, the soloist Yu Xunfa paints for us a picturesque landscape of the beautiful city of Suzhou and the plains south of the Yangtze River.

回到今天的节目。稍后，我们将为您播报世界新闻简报，随后是关于英国的新闻。在 3 点 15 分，《今日世界》节目将探讨加拿大的宪法改革。在民乐《水乡风情》中，独奏家俞逊发为我们描绘了一幅风景如画的景象，展现了美丽的苏州城和江南平原的风光。

You're listening to Radio Peking. Recently, a 550 kilogram piece of jade found in northwest China attracted attention from the handicraft circles in Peking. The gigantic piece of jade looks like a big square table face.

您现在收听的是北京广播电台。最近，在中国西北部发现的一块重达 550 公斤的玉石引起了北京工艺美术界的关注。这块巨大的玉石看起来像一个巨大的方形桌面。

According to geologists, such a piece of jade was most probably carried downstream by a glacier in ancient times. This gigantic piece of jade was found in Kunlun Mountain in China's Uyghur Autonomous Region. The famous Alamas Jade Pit has been nationally known since ancient times. It is the only pit producing white jade in China.

据地质学家称，这样一块玉石很可能是在远古时代由冰川携带至下游的。这块巨型玉石发现于中国维吾尔自治区的昆仑山。著名的阿拉玛斯玉矿自古以来就闻名全国，是中国唯一出产白玉的矿场。

The deposit lies in a hilly area more than 5,000 meters above sea level. The Jade Pit is surrounded by cliffs, waterfalls and springs. And wide tracts of oases stretch for more than 20 kilometers. The weather here is highly changeable. One moment the sun shines brightly, then all of a sudden snow falls. After a while the sky is clear again.

该矿床位于海拔超过 5000 米的山区。玉矿四周环绕着悬崖、瀑布和泉水，广阔的绿洲绵延二十多公里。这里的天气变幻莫测，前一刻阳光明媚，转眼间就大雪纷飞，但过一会儿又会重归晴朗。

According to legend, the Uyghur people will tell you that the best jade is always found in icy and snow-covered hills, which are safeguarded by monsters. Whenever people get close to the jade, they will be hit by snowstorms and hailstones. Only those who are as brave as lions can defeat the devils and take the fine jade. The jade mine at Kunlun Mountain was set up in 1957. The main product is white jade.

根据传说，维吾尔族人民会告诉你，最好的玉石总是在冰雪覆盖的山丘中被发现，并且由怪兽守护。每当有人靠近玉石，就会遭遇暴风雪和冰雹的袭击。只有像狮子一样勇敢的人才能击败恶魔，取得美玉。昆仑山的这座玉矿建于 1957 年，主要产品是白玉。

The Uyghurs say that this famous jade pit was first found by a brave Uyghur hunter 80 years ago. One day, while stalking a galloping yellow goat, he shot the animal on a dangerous peak. Despite the bullet wound, the goat kept climbing. Tracing the animal's blood, the hunter finally found the dead goat. Beside it were two magnificent pieces of jade.

维吾尔族人说，这个著名的玉矿是 80 年前由一位勇敢的维吾尔猎人首次发现的。一天，当他追踪一只飞奔的黄羊时，在一个险峻的山峰上射中了它。尽管受了伤，那只羊还是继续向上攀爬。

猎人循着血迹，最终找到了死去的黄羊，旁边是两块瑰丽的玉石。

The hunter left the goat and carried back the two beautiful pieces of jade weighing about 20 kilograms altogether. News of the jade pit soon spread throughout the land. The jade is scattered all over the mountain, but it's difficult to extract because it's usually sandwiched between thick cliffs. Identifying the jade is difficult and requires skilled work since the white rocks adjacent to it also look like jade.

猎人留下了山羊，将两块总重约 20 公斤的美玉背了回去。玉矿的消息很快传遍了这片土地。玉石遍布整座山，但开采十分困难，因为它通常被夹在厚厚的岩壁之间。鉴别玉石也很困难，需要高超的技巧，因为与它相邻的白色岩石看起来也很像玉。

Miners have to drive thick hammer drills or wedges into the sandwiched jade, which is so hard that the drill often jumps back out after hitting the jade. It takes an experienced miner to do this work, otherwise the jade could be shattered. Around the Alamas jade pit, there are eight big cotton-padded tents for miners to live in. Since the weather is so changeable, in summer miners often have to put on fur coats.

矿工们必须将粗大的风钻或楔子打入被夹住的玉石中，但玉石非常坚硬，钻头碰到后常常会弹回来。这项工作需要经验丰富的矿工才能完成，否则玉石可能会被震碎。在阿拉玛斯玉矿周围，有八顶供矿工居住的大棉帐篷。由于天气多变，即使在夏天，矿工们也常常需要穿上皮大衣。

They also bring rain gear for sudden storms. In pre-liberation days, things were quite different. Poor miners had only dry food and water. Living in the open air, many of them died from exposure to the terrible weather. Others lost their lives in accidents. The survivors would go down to the foot of the mountain and trade jade for a little money with cunning merchants. Those days are gone forever.

他们还带着雨具以应对突如其来的暴雨。在解放前，情况则大不相同。贫苦的矿工只有干粮和水，露宿野外，许多人因恶劣天气而丧生，还有一些人死于意外事故。幸存者会下到山脚，用玉石与狡猾的商人换取微薄的钱财。那些日子一去不复返了。

Both working and living conditions have greatly improved in this unique mining pit. That concludes this report. I'm Wu Jin Chang reporting for Radio Peking. You're tuned to Radio Peking. It's time again for our regular program, Music from China. Today we'll present the symphonic poem, Norman Bethune, a new work by the Chinese composer, Lu Qimin.

这座独特的矿场，无论是工作还是生活条件都已得到极大改善。本次报道到此结束，我是吴金昌，为您在北京广播电台报道。您现在收听的是北京广播电台。又到了我们的常规节目《中国音乐》时间。今天我们将为您呈现中国作曲家吕其明的新作——交响诗《诺尔曼·白求恩》。

Norman Bethune was a member of the Canadian Communist Party and a well-known medical doctor. He came to China in 1937 as the head of a medical team to help the Chinese people in their war of resistance against Japan. He adopted the cause of the Chinese people's liberation as his own, and this was proven by the deep sense of responsibility he showed in his work and his warm-heartedness towards the Chinese people.

诺尔曼·白求恩是加拿大共产党员，一位著名的医生。他于 1937 年来到中国，担任一支医疗队的队长，帮助中国人民进行抗日战争。他将中国人民的解放事业当作自己的事业，这体现在他工作中高度的责任感和对中国人民的热忱之中。

In November 1939, Dr. Norman Bethune contracted blood poisoning while operating on a wounded soldier and thus laid down his life for the Chinese Revolution. As a great internationalist fighter, Bethune enjoyed great esteem among the Chinese people. In his famous article, In Memory of Norman Bethune, Chairman Mao called on the Chinese people to learn from Bethune's lofty spirit of internationalism.

1939 年 11 月，诺尔曼·白求恩医生在为一名伤兵做手术时感染了败血症，为中国革命献出了自己的生命。作为一名伟大的国际主义战士，白求恩在中国人民中享有崇高的威望。毛主席在他著名的文章《纪念白求恩》中，号召中国人民学习白求恩崇高的国际主义精神。

We now bring you Lu Qiming's symphonic poem, Norman Bethune, performed by the Shanghai Film Orchestra under the conductorship of Yao Di. The introduction begins with a few notes played by the brass, followed by a passage of strings suggesting respect and memory.

现在我们为您带来由姚笛指挥、上海电影乐团演奏的吕其明交响诗《诺尔曼·白求恩》。引子由铜管乐器奏出几个音符，随后是一段弦乐，营造出崇敬与怀念的氛围。

People stand in silent tribute before the statue of Norman Bethune, recalling his militant exploits in China's War of National Liberation.

人们肃立在诺尔曼·白求恩的雕像前，追忆他在中国民族解放战争中的战斗功绩。

The main theme depicts Bethune, a veteran of the anti-fascist war in Spain, arriving in China with great communist ideals and plunging himself into the revolutionary struggles.

主旋律描绘了白求恩——一位西班牙反法西斯战争的老兵，怀揣着伟大的共产主义理想来到中国，并投身于革命斗争之中。

The second scene, a clear bright melody on woodwinds accompanied by the cello, pictures the mobile medical team led by Dr. Bethune moving about in the mountains and valleys. The music throws into relief their revolutionary optimism and firm mettle.

第二场景，由大提琴伴奏的木管乐器奏出一段清澈明亮的旋律，描绘了白求恩医生带领的流动医疗队在山谷中穿梭的情景。音乐凸显了他们革命的乐观主义和坚强的意志。

The next part portrays Dr. Bethune and his team braving heavy gunfire to save the wounded.

接下来的部分描绘了白求恩医生和他的团队冒着猛烈的炮火抢救伤员。

Bringing this part to a conclusion, the Chinese bamboo flute plays a simple lyrical melody in tribute to the deep bonds of comradeship between Bethune and the Chinese people.

在这一部分的结尾，中国竹笛奏出一曲纯朴抒情的旋律，赞颂了白求恩与中国人民之间深厚的战友情谊。

The bugles introduce the return of the second theme, and we seem to see Bethune and his comrades marching off to the battlefield in a cold winter wind and snow.

军号声引出了第二主题的再现，我们仿佛看到白求恩和他的同志们在寒冬的风雪中奔赴前线。

Unfortunately, Bethune contracts blood poisoning while operating on wounded soldiers. Rest in Peace. The army men and civilians of the base area are overcome with grief and anxiety.

不幸的是，白求恩在为伤兵做手术时感染了败血症。愿他安息。根据地的军民们沉浸在悲痛和焦虑之中。

The muted strings convey Bethune's concern for the cause of the Chinese people's liberation even during his last hours.

加了弱音器的弦乐表达了白求恩即便在弥留之际，仍心系中国人民的解放事业。

In the coda, the kettle drums beat the rhythm of a solemn funeral. People come from all directions to mourn the death of their beloved doctor.

在尾声中，定音鼓敲响了庄严肃穆的葬礼节奏。人们从四面八方赶来，悼念他们敬爱的医生。

As music reaches the climax, we hear the strains of the Internationale. The larger image of this great internationalist fighter rises to the fore. The memory of Norman Bethune will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese people.

当音乐达到高潮时，我们听到了《国际歌》的旋律。这位伟大国际主义战士的高大形象愈发鲜明。对诺尔曼·白求恩的怀念将永远活在中国人民的心中。

That was Lu Qiming's symphonic poem, Norman Bethune, performed by the Shanghai Film Orchestra. The conductor was Yao Di. You've been listening to Radio Peking's Saturday feature, Music from China. You've been listening to Radio Peking.

以上是由姚笛指挥、上海电影乐团演奏的吕其明交响诗《诺尔曼·白求恩》。您刚才收听的是北京广播电台的周六专题节目《中国音乐》。您现在收听的是北京广播电台。

We have four transmissions beamed to the eastern part of North America every day. The first transmission beginning at 7 a.m. Eastern Standard Time can be heard at 9.82 megahertz on the 30-meter band. The second, third and fourth transmissions, beginning at 7 p.m., 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. EST respectively, can be heard at 17.855, 17.68 and 15.125 MHz on the 16 and 19-meter bands. Until our next transmission, goodbye.

我们每天向北美东部地区进行四次广播。第一次广播于美国东部标准时间早上 7 点开始，收听频率为 30 米波段的 9.82 兆赫。第二、三、四次广播分别于东部标准时间晚上 7 点、8 点和 9 点开始，收听频率为 16 米和 19 米波段的 17.855、17.68 和 15.125 兆赫。下次节目再会。